

the United States. Descriptions, quantities, and values may be shown thereon by noting "Commercial Samples," the number of corded and sealed containers, and the approximate total value of the samples. When cording and sealing has been waived with the concurrence of a Canadian Customs officer, samples must be identified on the manifest by suitable itemized descriptions and approximate values, or by attaching to the manifest a copy of the list of samples which has been initialed by the Customs officer.

(f) *Presentation of samples and manifest at U.S. port of exit.* The manifest on Customs Form 7512 shall be presented to the Customs officer at the U.S. port of exit, together with the samples covered. If the seals are broken or cording and sealing has been waived, the Customs officer shall verify that there are no irregularities.

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973; T.D. 87-75, 52 FR 20068, May 29, 1987]

Subpart G—Baggage

§ 123.61 Baggage arriving in baggage car.

An inward foreign manifest on Customs Form 7533 shall be used for all baggage arriving in baggage cars.

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 82-145, 47 FR 35478, Aug. 16, 1982]

§ 123.62 Baggage in possession of traveler.

For baggage arriving in the actual possession of a traveler, his declaration shall be accepted in lieu of an inward foreign manifest. (See § 123.3.)

[T.D. 70-121, 35 FR 8215, May 26, 1970, as amended by T.D. 73-72, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973]

§ 123.63 Examination of baggage from Canada or Mexico.

(a) *Opening vehicle or compartment to examine baggage.* Customs officers are authorized to unlock, open, and examine vehicles and compartments thereof for the purposes of examining baggage under sections 461, 462, 496, 581(a) and 582, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1461, 1462, 1496, 1581(a), and 1582)

and 19 U.S.C. 482. However, to the extent practical, the Customs officer should ask the owner or operator to unlock such vehicle or compartment first. Where the owner or operator is unavailable or refuses to unlock the vehicle or compartment or where it is not practical to ask the owner or operator to unlock the same, it shall be opened by the Customs officer. If any article is subject to duty, or any prohibited article is found upon opening by the Customs officer, the whole contents and the vehicle shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1462.

(b) *Inspection of baggage.* A Customs officer has the right to inspect all merchandise and baggage brought into the United States from contiguous countries under 19 U.S.C. 1461. He also has the right, under the same statute, to require that owners of such baggage open it or furnish keys for doing so. Where the owner or agent is unavailable or refuses to open the baggage or furnish keys or where it is not practical to ask the owner or agent to open or furnish keys to the same, it shall be opened by the Customs officer. If any article is subject to duty, or any prohibited article is found upon opening by the Customs officer, the baggage shall be subject to forfeiture pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1462.

[T.D. 95-86, 60 FR 54188, Oct. 20, 1995]

§ 123.64 Baggage in transit through the United States between ports in Canada or in Mexico.

(a) *Procedure.* Baggage in transit from point to point in Canada or Mexico through the United States may be transported in bond through the United States in accordance with the procedures set forth in §§ 18.13, 18.14, and 18.20 through 18.24 of this chapter except where those procedures are modified by this section.

(b) *In-transit manifest.* Three copies of the manifest on Customs Form 7512 shall be required. One copy of the Form 7512 shall be delivered to the person in charge of the carrier to accompany the baggage and shall be delivered by the carrier to the Customs officer at the port of departure from the United States.

(c) *Consolidated train manifest.* When the route is such that a train carrying